NEW-YORK FARMER,

AND

AMERICAN GARDENER'S MAGAZINE.

"Agriculture at once the cause and evidence of civilization."

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D. K. MINOR, and GEO. C. SCHAEFFER, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. FOR JUNE 30, 1837. NEW SERIES—VOL. V.

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POUDRETTE, *French mode of Preparation; its value in France, &c. &c.*

We are enabled by the politeness of an intelligent French gentleman, to give useful information in relation to the mode of preparation, in Paris, of this valuable manure.

The material, the contents, of privies, is taken beyond the limits of the city, into a large enclosure, with reservoirs into which the solid part is put, to the depth of 18 to 20 inches, when from *one tenth*, to one *eighth* in quantity of *dry earth* is mixed with it—and then the mass is left to the influence of solar evaporation. The length of time required to carry it through the process of preparation varies from *one*, to *two*, and sometimes even to *three* years—which renders it both tedious and expensive; yet so highly is the article valued, by the agricultural community, that the privilege of the *monopoly*, is sold by the city, to the highest bidder, for periods of *nine years each*; and companies are formed, consisting of *intelligent* and *wealthy* men, which *compete for the privilege* of monopoly. The present company pays to the city of Paris *one hundred and thirty thousand dollars*, for the *exclusive* privilege of removing and *using* the contents of the privies—the company, of course, have the right to charge the proprietors a certain price for the removal.

The estimated value of the article may be readily understood by the prices paid in Paris, and the distance to which it is carried.—The price varies from *six* to *eight* francs the *hectolitre*, which is equal to about 3½ cubic feet, or to two and eight-tenths Winchester bushels; which will give about an *average* of 47 to 50 cents per bushel—and then it is transported from 60 to 100 miles from Paris, and even *exported* to the *West India Islands*.

CHAPTAL entertained a high opinion of the value of this manure, and speaks of it as follows:—"This pulverulent product is sought for by our Agriculturists, who acknowledge its good effects; let us hope, that becoming more enligtened, they will employ the fecal matter itself, as being more rich in nutritive principles, and abounding equally with salts; they can easily govern and moderate the too powerful action of this, by fermentation, or what is better, by mixing with it plaster, earth, and other absorbents, to correct the odor." The suggestions of Chaptal induced a distinguished chemist of Paris, in connexion with a friend of his, to undertake a series of experiments, to ascertain whether *Poudrette* could not be made, of *equal quality*, without the necessary delay of *solar* evaporation, as in France; or by *artificial* heat, as in London,—which experiments were, we are satisfied, *altogether successful*—and the coadjutor and friend of that chemist is now in this city, and will undertake the superintendance and management of the *scientific* and *mechanical* department of a company in this city, for its manufacture, as soon as *five thousand dollars more* are subscribted, to provide the necessary outfit and buildings.

The general business of the company, will be under the superintendance and management of an active business man, who will give information, and receive subscriptions at *this office*.

It has been ascertained that from *one thousand five hundred*, to *two thousand* bushels may be made *per day*, in this *city*, from the materials which are *now thrown away*—and that it would be worth from *twelve and a half, to twenty-five cents* per bushel. Taking the lowest *quantity* and *price*, it would be worth over *one hundred and eighty* dollars per day, for at least 250 days in the year, the average working time.

Of the *improved* process of preparation, we will say that it is simple when understood: it is completed in from *twelve, to forty-eight* hours, by the addition of a preparation, or *compound of vegetable substances*, which disinfects it of, or allays the odor, *without deteriorating* the quality of the manure; aided by machinery which prepares it for use, by dividing it into particles while drying, from the size of *a mustard seed, to that of a hens egg*—or it may be reduced to a powder and put into barrels, or made into cakes of any size and dried for transportation, and then ground for use.

The *entire* cost of outfit, including *teams*, apparatus, machinery, and buildings, for preparing *fifteen hundred bushels per day*, will be less than fifteen thousand dollars: and six thousand dollars will commence it on the scale of 500 bushels per day. The *capital* to be entitled to *one-third* of the profits, which will be over *four per cent a month*—and subscribers to the amount of *five hundred dollars* to have the privilege of using manure at *half* the market price.

☞ When in successful operation in *this* city, measures will be taken to give other cities, and large towns, the benefit of so valuable an improvement in city and agricultural economy.

Any information in our possession will be cheerfully communicated, as our desire is to contribute all in our power to the cause of agriculture and health.

P. S. Since writing the above we have received the New-England Farmer, which contains much useful information on

the subject, prepared by the Editor of that valuable publication in reply to a letter which we addressed to him, for which he will please accept of our thanks; and especially for the medium of communication.

We shall give it a place in our next number, with further facts in relation to its preparation and use, and estimated value in Europe.

TURNIP CULTURE.—We had selected, with the intention of publishing in this number, a very valuable article on this subject, from the "Cultivator," but it is unavoidably omitted.

The following communication should be read, and practised upon, by every man in the Union who *keeps a sheep*. It establishes beyond controversey, the importance of sheltering them during winter—and furnishes the proof in a shape not to be questioned. Our readers will, we are sure, unite with us in an expression of thanks to the intelligent writer for what he *has* given us, and a request that he will pursue the subject, as his avocations will permit, until he shall have convinced the unbelieving, and effected a reform in this important branch of husbandry.

[For the New-York Farmer.

THE MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

No. III.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I am happy that my communications are acceptable to you. I have not exhausted the above subject, and shall therefore continue it. But, if I had anticipated proceeding thus far, I would have endeavored to have treated the subject a little more methodically. However, farmers are not practised in arranging their thoughts for the press, and this, in a measure, must constitute my apology for any want of order or method. For all my facts and deductions, thus far, I have drawn solely upon my own experience, and what has fallen under personal observation, and for the present, shall continue to do so.

As my principal aim has been, to direct attention to the vast importance of protecting sheep during the winter, and having but one more point to dwell upon, I will so far recapitulate as to name the advantages resulting therefrom, and which my experience has fully confirmed, viz., *saving of life—prevention of disease—and the improvement of the quality of fleece.*

I am highly gratified in being able now to add one more, and especially in a pecuniary point of view, of the highest importance, viz:—*increased weight of fleece.*

All my sheerings previous to that of '36, my sheep have yielded, only, from 2 lb. 7½ to 2 lb. 9 oz. per head. This variation, I discovered, was to be attributed to no other cause than the difference of winter seasons, being colder or milder. When the latter, an increased weight of fleece was a certain consequence. The winter of '36 my sheep were duly protected, and the yield was an average of 2 lb. 10¼ oz. per head, notwithstanding, 300 of the flock were yearlings, which, all wool growers are aware, on account of deficiency of size, yield but light fleeces. But this so much exceeded any former yield, I was well persuaded it was to be ascribed to *warm shelters*. I forbore, however, to mention this in my last communication, prefering to wait until the present clip was off, but fully confirmed in the belief that my hopes would be realized of an increased average weight beyond that of last year. I am happy to say, that my hopes were well founded, and have been more than confirmed. The number of my flock, sheared, amounted to 1751, and the entire product is 5082 lbs., making an average of over 2 lbs. 14 oz. per head. With all those, doubtless, who are inexperienced in growing of fine sheep, this may seem not an extraordinary yield;—but those who are, know that it is, and, that fine fleeces, and light, go hand in hand. At all events, taking into view, the *same number* of sheep, with the *same proportion* of *yearlings*, viz. 470, and the *quality of wool*, of which some judgement can be formed from the price it has commanded in the Boston market for cash, and stated in a former communication—I challenge any wool grower, either in the State or out of it, to go beyond it.

But, a few words here as regards the weight of fleece of Saxony sheep, in general, may be considered in connection, as apposite.

I have been informed by Maj. Grant. of Walpole, N. H. who has as fine, if not the very finest flock of Saxons in the United States, that the average weight of his clips is but 2¼ lbs., and some years is scarcely beyond 2¼ lbs per head. As regards the flock of Mr. Grove, of Hoosack, which is exquisitely fine, it appears from a statement of his, that the average of his sheep is nearly, or full 3 lbs. Considering the quality of his wool, it is a most extraordinary product. But the system of management, of those gentlemen, is perfect. Their sheep are closely housed during winter, and if I mistake not, are not exposed *at all.* In this particular I differ from them;—a space of some 8 or 10 feet wide is always open to admit of mine going in, or out, at pleasure. I now call upon the doubtful and sceptical, to appeal to these gentlemen, and all others, whose system of management are similar, and ascertain what would now be the condition of their flocks if they had not been adequately protected, and also to decide the point I have endeavored to maintain, viz: whether protecting sheep will, or will not increase the weight of fleece. I will pledge myself to say a unanimous affirmative will be the answer.

But the allusion to the above gentleman, and the remarks connected, is only for the purpose of setting the inexperienced right in regard to the general weight of fleece of fine wooled sheep;—what has been written will answer as a reference, although rather a digression from my subject.

In order to save your readers any trouble, I will get at the *cream* of the advantage of sheltering sheep, so far as increase of fleece is concerned, by figuring out my own gains, and most sincerely do I hope the time will not be distant, when theirs will be likewise. With the same management of their flocks throughout the year, I will guarantee the result will be the same.

I have already stated that when my sheep were exposed, the highest average yield was 2 lbs. 9 oz.,—the winter of '36 my sheep were sheltered, and the yield per head of that year, was 2 lbs. 10½ oz. Here then was a gain in the aggregate of 141 lbs. producing the snug little sum, at the price sold of $104. But the present clip comes up to the purpose exactly; the average as stated is 2 lb. 14 oz., therefore giving an aggregate gain of 547 lbs., and peradventure my wool sells at prices of last year, would produce the sum of $400.

And now Messrs Editors, I have done with this branch of sheep husbandry. I have developed my private affairs not a little, in order to furnish proofs of the great advantages to be derived from affording adequate protection to sheep during the winter season. I have not only urged the importance of attending to the subject on the score of humanity, but leave it, scattering dollars and cents in the path I have marked out, which only needs to be followed, to find and gather up.

I shall endeavor in my next, to expose some of the sins of omission and commission in washing and shearing of sheep. M.

LANSING, TOMPKINS CO. N. Y.

We give another portion from Dr. Perrine's interesting communicacion, and will give the remainder in our next.

For the New York Farmer.

TROPICAL FIBROUS PLANTS.

Continued from p. 198

I am however pleased to say, that their success has been as great as could be reasonably expected. As the Agaves and Bromelius prefer the most arid sand and sterile soils, it might have been rationally inferred that they would inevitably perish on the rich marshy banks of the Mississippi. I had sent from Campeche four distinct species of Agave, and though all planted in the open air are still alive at their roots, and two have leaves from two to two and a half feet above the ground. The growth of the latter, since I have been here, appears to be *greater in a given time* than in Yucatan. But what has pleased me still more is the discovery that there are various plants of a fibrous leaved species of Agave, which have been growing in this neighborhood several years. The Convent, or Young Ladies' School, is about four hundred yards from this farm, and near the Levee, in a yard a little distance south-west, is growing one Agave whose leaves even were not affected by the winter. At the garden of a respectable planter, Mr. Mather, about four miles below, are five Agaves which have been growing several years, and of which only a portion of the leaves were deprived of their vital powers last winter. I say deprived of their vital powers, because the word *kill* would be rather too strong, it would generally imply that they were destroyed, or rendered useless. But I believe that so far from it, the misfortune of having the leaves frozen may be turned into a benefit, as it renders their dressing much easier. I go farther, I believe it will render the fibres much whiter! Several of the leaves of my plants on this farm have become completely bleached.

This reminds me of a fact which occurred in New-York during my visit there in 1831–2. In the winter I was at the seed-store of Thorburn, and was told that he had an Agave from St. Domingo, in the back yard, which had been frozen and was cut down.—I went back and found the central cone of rolled up leaves, which were all of a beautiful *pearly white*. At that time I supposed that the whiteness depended on the exclusion of light, as exhibited in the internal layers of cabbage leave. I however paid a boy to carry the mass to Peales' Museum. The frozen cone was put in a cold spot behind the Museum, and the leaves were taken off day by day, as needed for my experiment. The cuticle would separate so easily that I could blow it up with a pipe stem; and was so impervious to air, that by stopping the hole it would remain inflated like a bladder. One long broad leaf, thus inflated, was hung up in the shop of the chemist George Chilton, who was asked what sort of a fish that was; and it indeed excited the curiosity of all who saw it. Of other leaves the fibers were exposed with the greatest facility, and they were left at the Museum for the inspection of the public. But it is getting dark—my head aches greatly—my thoughts become more and more confused. Farewell till tomorrow.

9 o'clock, P. M.

As I cannot sleep, I get up again and continue. The subject of fibrous leaved plants is too important to omit details, especially in the dearth of information to be obtained from books, and from the fact that what little is published contains so many errors that readers are rather prejudiced than benefitted by the perusal. Originally misled by Humboldt every body exclaims American Aloes or Agave Americana, whenever they see a mass of thick broad succulent sword shaped leaves, with thorns or prickles on the edges or at the points; and if they have read or heard what he wrote about it, in his Essay on New Spain, they conclude that they know all that can be known about this kind of plants. In many numbers of your Farmer I have endeavored to communicate additional and very important information. I have shown that the Maguey de *pulque*, or *the* Agave, which yields the celebrated drink of Mexico from its developing stalks, is only *one* of many species of the Agave: that Humboldt himself tacitly admits that fact, that he even confesses that the Maguey, whose juice is principally used for distilling the *Mezcal*, or ardent spirits, appears to be a different species. It is but natural to suppose that a plant which yields sap so abundantly, should be very succulent in its texture, and that as it peculiar function was to secrete juices, it would not estrange itself so far as to divide a part of its vital power in the labor of forming fibres. The inference is supported by the fact that the leaves of the true pulque Agave are nearly as brittle as the leaves of some true Aloes, and hence no doubt the popular name of American Aloe first originated from observing this internal analogy confirmative of its external appearance.—Indeed so few fibres, and so feeble, exist in the leaves of the drink producing Agave, *that they are eaten by cattle*, both in America and Europe. The very fibrous leaved specie of Agave are in a very different condition. The vital powers of the plant are not diminished by forming juices for secretion on *centreward*, but on the contrary are employed altogether outward in fabricating fibres longitudinally and parallelly throughout the leaves. I think it would try the strength of a very strong man to *break*, a-crosswise, a full grown leaf of the really fibrous species, and that if cattle should eat and *swallow* such leaves, they might next be turned to pasture on mature hempstalks. For the purposes of this communication however, it may be advisable to omit all tedious botanical details, and to consent, that for the present, all the drink secreting Agaves shall be known under their Mexican generic names of Maguey, and under the botanical name of Agave Americana: and we will treat of the peculiarly fibrous leaved species under their Yucatan generic name of Honequen, and under the botanical name of Agave Sisalana.

We are now ready to proceed, premising still further that we must consider as *varieties* of the two agreed species, various Agaves, which are likely distinct *species* of two subdivisions of that genus. We have seen then that Humboldt admits that there is at least, one variety of the Maquey in Mexico dedicated to distillation of ardent spirits, which differs sensible in its appearance from the Maquey de pulque used exclusively to produce the fermented drink of that name. I now add that in Yucatan there is a third variety, which so much resembles the others, that it is there called Maguey *del pais*, (of the country,) and that the highland soldiers in the garrison at Campeche, have, in a few instances, made some bottles of *Pulque* from the juice, to please the appetites of their officers, who longed for a taste of their accustomed beverage. The product, however, was said to be much inferior in quality to the pulque made from the Maguey de pulque upon Mexico. Now mark the fact, that one of these Maguey de Yucatan is growing in the garden here; that its leaves were not all deprived of vitality by the winter; and that it is now vigorously pushing out both new leaves and the older ones, whose upper halves were nipped by the cold.

I have already given in the Farmer the history of four plants of the real Maguey de pulque, which were brought down from Mexico to Yucatan, and planted in a lot in the suburbs of Campeche.—These plants served me as a standard of comparison. The plants of the Maguey del pais, i. e., of Yucatan, resembled so much those of the true Maguey de pulque of Mexico, that I could not readily distinguish the differences when they were apart or so distant from each other that the eye could not rest on both at the same time

When, however, brought close together, even an unpractised eye could discover that their general appearance was distinct, although it might be difficult to describe the difference in precise words. One striking circumstance was the relatively much greater *thickness* of the leaf of the real Maguey de pulque. In their internal structure too, a difference was readily seen. The fracture of the leaf of the true Maguey de pulque exhibited a more transparent gelatinous character, more nearly resembling the fracture of a leaf of the true Aloes; and although the fibres of the leaves of the Maguey de Yucatan are neither abundant nor good enough to be extracted for practical use, yet the fibres of the Maguey de pulque were still fewer, finer, and feebler.

Now mark also this fact, that one of these Maguey de pulque de Mexico is also growing in this garden, in as good a condition, if not better, than the Maguey de Yucatan. I may *possibly* be mistaken in comparing them at their present height; but I do not think so. They may both be the same variety; but I do not believe it. Climate may have already modified each; yet I am willing to let my discernment be tested by their future process.

Hence, at all events, we have at least a variety of *the* Agave Americana sent from the tropical climate and dry sterile soil of Yucatan, and growing in the cold climate and wet fertile soil of Louisiana.

(To be continued in our next.)

URATE, OR MANURE FROM URINE.—We have been furnished with the following translation of a Report made in France, on the subject of Manure made from Urine, or the liquid parts of the contents of Sinks.

By this Report it will be seen that *this* kind of Manure is exceedingly valuable, and has been used to great advantage—yet it is not held in as high estimation as *Poudrette*, or the manure made by *evaporation*, from the more solid parts of the contents of sinks or privies. The value of Poudrette is well understood and appreciated in France, Germany, and England, where it is extensively used, and even exported to the *West India Island* with great advantage.

There cannot, we believe, be a question as to its superiority over any other manure, if it is not *deteriorated* by the process of preparation; and so far as we are able to judge from the information in our possession, we have no doubt as to the facility with which it may be prepared without depreciation.

The following extract from the Report above referred to, gives many interesting facts in relation to the mode of using, and quantity required, on different soils, etc.

For the New-York Farmer.

"Eight to nine bushels (or about 600 lbs.,) are generally sufficient per *Arpent*—or French acre, which is equal to 1 acre, 1 quarter, and 2 square perches our measure,—upon artificial meadows, or upon grain after winter has passed, and in dry soils. In poor soils, it is necessary to increase the quantity to from 12½ to 17 bushels per *Arpent*, or to from 10 to 13 bushels to the acre our measure, when used on grain in the fall. In damp soils it has been used with success, at the rate of from 17 to 21 bushels for winter grain. On the fertile soils of La Beauce, it has been used with more success than plaster, upon artificial meadows, and only at the rate of 13 bushels per Arpent. In the vallies of Labrie from 17 to 21 bushels, and at Montereau and de Bray from 8 to 10 bushels per Arpent are used. This manure may be dissolved in water, as its action is greater when it rains, soon after it is has been spread. The time for using it, is indicated by the nature of the soil, and mode of culture. Upon such soils as do not retain water, it is better to spread it at the time of sowing. The moisture of the earth, and the rains of that season, hasten its solution, and the grain is better prepared to resist the effects of the winter. Nevertheless, if the sowing takes place a very short time previous to the setting in of the hard frosts, it would be better to omit spreading the manure until early in the spring. Grain treated in this way has given a produce very superior to that treated in a different manner; also, when the soil retains water during the winter, it is better to delay spreading the manure until spring, as without this precaution it would be too much diluted, except upon *early* sowing. In a wet season, more manure is required to be used in autumn than in spring upon the same quantity of ground. The use of this manure is very profitable upon spring wheat and other spring crops, if care is taken to spread it in damp or rainy weather.

When spread immediately after a heavy rain, its effects are almost instantaneous. During two years trial, its effects have been highly satisfactory. The following are the results.

The crops have been rendered stronger, and heavier by its use and come earlier to maturity, while the grain has been larger and better filled.

Oats have yielded double, and the grain very heavy.

The same results have been obtained with barley.

Buckwheat has produced 2 or 3 times its ordinary crop.

Potatoes have yielded twice as many tubers, which were much larger than usual, very mealy, and of exquisite flavor. The manure is applied by being mixed with pulverized soil, and put in the hill.

Turnips have been able, after its application, to resist the attack of the *tiquet* (an insect which eats the first leaves of the turnip during the drought.

Beet roots obtained a circumference of 28 inches, were of a superior quality, and the leaves of unusual size. Upon the vine the trials have likewise been very successful, the vegetation has be more active, and the period of ripening advanced a fortnight, while the wine was of better quality, than that from the same sort of vine on the same ground, but which had not been thus manured.

For the culture of the vine, three different modes of manuring have been tried, viz: Spreading it as in a cornfield, placing it at the foot of the vine, or by dissolving it in water, in the proportion of one pound to a gallon. This last mode has been found most successful. It has also been prefered to the other methods both for vegetables and fruit trees.

A great advantage of this manure is, that it does not, like most other manures, propagate weeds, as it is entirely free from seed; and that it acts for two years at least upon the same ground without renewal. For grass and clover, it is superior to plaster, as it has never been found injurious to sheep and cattle."

The annexed letter from JUDGE BUEL, the Editor of the Cultivator, is published without permission; yet, we trust not to his dissatisfaction—as it bears strong testimony in favor the value of the article.

ALBANY, JUNE 10, 1837.

D. K. MINOR:—

SIR:—In reply to your favor of the 6th June, I can only say, that, although I have no practical knowledge of "poudrette," nor of the manner in which it is chemically prepared, I am nevertheless impressed with the belief, that it has become an article of commerce in France, to a great extent; that it is one of the most powerful and valuable manures employed; and that in its preparation it is divested of all offensive smell and appearance. Its preparation at New-York could not fail to become of immense value to the country, as a fertilizer of the soil, if the farmers, rightly appreciating its value, can be induced to pay for it a fair consideration, and to employ it upon their farms. Of its value I have no doubt; but as to the profits which it will afford to the vender, or manufacturer, or the person who prepares it for market, I have no data that will enable me to form any estimate.

Very respectfully,

J. BUEL.

CITY, STREET, AND FILTH POLICE,

We published in our last number, a communication and letter in relation to *Night Soil*. We have since received from the Editor of the Farmers' Register, EDMUND RUFFIN, Esq., in reply to a letter addressed to him for information on the subject, the following important article, which he was *then* preparing for that valuable publication, which he has raised mainly by his own untiring efforts, and for which VIRGINIA is more indebted to him than she would be if he had lead armies to victory.

The present depressed state of every kind of business, and the importance of improving the agricultural condition of our country, has induced us to investigate the *value and mode of preparing* this rich and valuable manure—and it is our intention *to pursue the subject until a fair experiment is made of its value, as compared with the best manures now in use in this country*; and if possible to effect an entire change in the mode of disposing of the vast quantities now wasted, and *worse* than wasted, in *this* and *other* large cities,—we ask therefore, of those Editors with whom we exchange, and our readers especially, the favor of such information as they may possess, in relation to its *preparation* and *use*. Its general use in the vicinity of large cities, will certainly be productive of much good, in the *reduction* of the *price* of *vegetables*—but more especially in *cleanliness* and *health*. Every individual in community is more or less interested, either on the score of health, or economy, and we are sure that *reason* will take the place of *prejudice* in a matter of so much interest.

We have omitted No. 1, or the *first* of these valuable papers, not, however, from any want of concurrence in its reasoning,

but for the purpose of coming directly to that part of the subject which relates more especially to *cities* and large *towns*.

From the forth-coming Number of the Farmers' Register.

No. II.

THE POLICE OF FILTH IN TOWNS, AND ITS BEARINGS ON COMFORT, DECENCY AND HEALTH.

The delightful season of opening summer has arrived, and the face of the earth, as formed by nature, and not deformed by man, is seen in its fairest aspect and brighest colors. Every thing shows life, in youth and beauty, and nothing yet exhibits indications of decay. Every feature of the natural landscape, in every region, however varied, is beautiful to the eye. The most barren and worthless of our lands, though the most wretched in appearance after cultivation, before being touched by man, are covered with magnificent forests. Nature has not made a scene that is displeasing to the eye; and even this granite region, barren and unsightly as much of it now is, was once one wide scene of universal beauty. It is man that wastes the beauties and blessings of nature, and deforms and defiles whatever he touches.

The opening of summer in our towns, presents a very different aspect, and is accompanied with very different associations. It is true, that some beautiful gardens are seen, in which the hand of man (or more generally of woman) has improved on nature, by bringing together, in numbers, nature's choicest ornaments. But these are exceptions to the general appearance. The broad sloppy flats, receptacles of collected rain water and oozes from hill-sides, which during winter and spring merely barred the way of walkers, or, at worst, gave them wet feet, and colds and pleurisies, now are drying up, without the Corporation being put to the cost of the small amount of ditching that would have kept the ground dry at all times. A "green mantle" overspreads the standing pools—and all will soon become a naked, ugly, and foul-scented mud. The thickly settled and commercial parts of towns may, perhaps, have nothing visible worse than men and merchandize, brick houses, and paved streets; but all the out-skirts and vacant places are full of abominations to cleanliness and health, and of offence to the nostrils as well as to the eyes. The commencement of warm weather gives activity to decomposition, and the soft air is redolent of its products: and in sundry different spots of every town, the effluvia arising from filthily kept yards, of stables and hog-styes, of privies—and sometimes the breezes tainted by a dead cat, or, if without the suburbs, by carrion of larger kind—are offered to our sense of smelling, in doses of various degrees of intensity, and in every variety of combination. We become accustomed by the habit of endurance to these, as to all other evils, and in time, are scarcely conscious of the magnitude of the nuisance. But its offensiveness is estimated at the true value, by visiters fresh from the pure air of the country.

Now approaches the time when the Police, and the Board of Health will begin to bestir themselves to abate nuisances of this kind, but in such a way as to effect no manner of benefit.—Their operations merely consist in moving decomposing matter, or its sources, from one spot to another, there to proceed as before—and by thus moving and dispersing filth, to hasten its decomposition still more, though rendering its products less evident by their being more widely diffused. But the total amount of the production of such effluvia is not the less in quantity, nor the less hurtful, because, by being more wide-spread, and diluted, and by contaminating more of the atmosphere, the scent is less concentrated and offensive. All the operations of the most industrious and zealous Board of Health do not lessen the amount of decomposition within the limits of a town, unless the putrescent matter is actually thrown into and floated away by a rapid river, or otherwise conveyed away to poison the air some where else, where there may be fewer people to breathe of it. Every removal, and exposure of new surfaces, serve, only to quicken the progress of decomposition.

It is not a little remarkable that this general state of filthiness is caused and maintained, in a great degree, by the fastidious or squeamish nicety of our people. It is almost universally considered that it is quite too dirty a business, too offensive to the imagination, as well as the senses, to use carrion and human excrement for manure. If this silly prejudice did not operate, and if proper economy were used to collect, preserve, and apply these rich and most decomposable substances, the profit which they would bring as manure, would far more than pay for the expense of the proper procedure to preserve the matters, and at the same itme to maintain cleanliness. But it is not only that the contents of privies are suffered to accumulate, because of their being no profitable demand for them, (as exists in countries where the worth of manure is better understood,) but there is that want of accommodation in the number and situation of privies, which operates to the injury of comfort, of decency, and in many ases, directly as well as indirectly, to the injury of health. We are so exceedingly nice, or proud, that we desire to conceal the existence of such humiliating necessities of our nature; and no conveniences for the purpose are provided, and kept in proper order for public use: and the privation is a matter of extreme inconvenience to all decent visiters, to a town, who have not acquired a knowledge of, and a right to use, some such places. The same morbid feeling of shame, that prevents on the one side the accommodations being afforded, also prevents on the other any complaint of the want of them. But the ground for complaint does not the less exist—as every countrymen can testify, and even every townsman, when visiting another town than his own. So nice and squeamish are our people on such subjects, that to treat of it by word or writing, would be considered by very many as both ridiculous and offensive; and when one ventures still farther, as I shall do, to recommend modes of removing the nuisance, and converting it to profit, there is much ground to expect that nothing will be excited, except a sense of the ridiculous in some, and a feeling of disgust in others. But I have never been deterred from urging what was deemed highly expedient, by the dread of being laughed at, and as to exciting disgust, it is just what is desired, provided it can be directed against the habits which are held up to condemnation.

In large cities, necessity has compelled the adoption of means to get rid of excrementitious and other filth, by a general system of sewers, or subterranean passages, into which all such matters are thrown, and by the flowing of water through, in abundance, they are washed into the adjacent river. The sewers of some great cities have been constructed on a plan so vast, and at so much expense, and were so excellent in their operation, that they have been considered as not less worthy of admiration than their magnificent temples and palaces. If the only object was to cleanse the town, and there was sufficient command of water, and of money, there could be nothing to object to this plan. Certainly the expense of constructing the sewers would be an object tion not worth notice, when compared to the value of their intended effect. But if the system were not perfect, and the supply of water always abundant, the evil would be made so much the greater by being concealed from observation. There is another objection to this plan, in its contaminating and corrupting the waters of the rivers into which the sewers empty; and it may well be doubted whether water so defiled, does not itself throw off deleterous effluvia, and is not rendered more liable to cause decomposition in whatever decomposable matter it may reach: and thus that the waters are not only made to stink, but also to poison those who have destroyed their purity. But the greatest objection to this plan, is the utter destruction of so enormous an amount of rich manure, which if properly preserved and applied, would soon make rich and fruitful the poorest surrounding country.—And to properly accumulate and preserve all this manure, and prevent its being offensive to the senses, or injurious to health, might in most cases, (and certainly on all the eastern coast of the southern States,) be effected not only at less cost than by a proper system of sewers, but at less than the present wasteful and expensive system of employing laborers, under direction of the town police, and boards of health, so to stir up and move about the excrement, as to produce its most speedy decomposition, and total passing off into the air, and thereby to give the full benefit of its evolving effluvia to the nostrils of the towns-people.

The remedy is that which has been proposed in general terms in the preceding part of these observations, to provide *calcareous earth* (either marl, or whatever other form may be cheapest,) enough to cover every spot in the town, in which decomposable filth can accumulate; and this to be renewed from time to time, as needed. The calcareous matter would form a chemical compound with the putrescent, so as to preserve the latter from all waste, and from giving out any offensive odor; and once a year, (when in situations not convenient at all times,) and in cold

weather, the accumulations might be removed to the country to be used as manure; and the richest as well as the most permanent manure in the world, this compound of animal and calcareous matter would be.

The object would be to *accumulate*, as much as possible, instead of *dispersing*, the most putrescent matters. And for this purpose, as well as to afford the general accommodations now so much required for comfort and for decency, and also for health, there should be large and well constructed privies erected in suitable situations, and at convenient distances apart, throughout the town, free for the use of all males without exception. The pits should be large and sufficiently deep, but accessible to carts, to bring marl, and to remove the contents.—At the expense of the town (as the whole system ought to be,) there should always be kept a heap of rich marl near to each pit, and a sprinkling, once or twice a day, over the excrement, would effectually secure it from wasting, or being offensive.—By such places of accommodation being furnished, and kept in the neatest condition by regular attendants, there might be, and would be abated many of the small private receptacles, which necessarily (as now managed) are more or less filthy nuisances. And the *buckets* which now are at night emptied on all vacant and forbidden spots, (and requiring the unceasing activity of the Police and Board of Health to attempt to prevent,) would be then emptied into these pits, with certainty, simply because they would offer the nearest and most convenient places of deposite. There would then be no inducement remaining for the defiling of every spot of vacant ground; and such places, instead of being abominations to the senses and the minds of all decent observers—and absolutely forbidden to the footsteps, and even to the distant view of modest women—would be clean and lovely grass plots, serving to refresh and relieve the eyes tired of seeing brick walls and stone pavements. I will touch but gently on the *moral* nuisance that exists in so many cases in every town, where these vacant spots, the only public places "of ease," are overlooked by the back windows of the houses of respectable families, the members of which, though at considerable distances, are nevertheless unavoidably subjected to witness indecent exposures, still more offensive to the mind than to the eye.

In addition to the public and general accommodations proposed, there should be a certain and sufficient quantity of marl carried at certain intervals of time, to every private lot, (unless the occupant took measures to provide himself with it,) to be used as wanted, for similar purposes. This would prevent, what is almost impossible now to avoid, there being offensive accumulations, or still more offensive removals and dispersions, of fœcal matter on private lots.

It would be impossible to approach the truth in estimating what would be the expense of such a system in any particular town, until it shall have been tried. But there can be no doubt but that the benefits would far overbalance the cost. Many expenses and evils, much worse to bear, and now continually encountered, would be, by these means, avoided. Such of these as bear on private individuals, I pass over without notice. For one item, the public would save all that part of the labors of their police, which is now most unprofitably devoted to this object.

But even if it is admitted that the means proposed would be as effectual as I imagine, in preserving cleanliness, and cutting off sources of disease—and that the compound formed is of all the supposed value as manure, still it may be objected that it would be long before prejudice and incredulity will be so removed as to make this manure an article of sale—and consequently, that all expectations of returns from sales must be visionary. Even if there should be no sales for two or three years and if the manure should be merely taken for the trouble of carrying it away, the expense would be well afforded as a mere matter of police. But two years' use would make manifest the value of this compound manure, and the demand and the price would afterwards gradually increase, until it would nearly or quite defray the whole expense of the plan.

But the town of Petersburg has at once the best possible customer for all that the plan would supply for some years, in the farm of the Poor House, belonging to, and cultivated at the expense of the town. To this land, now much putrescent manure is carried, removed by the Police from the town. But except in winter, or at the rare and short other periods when manure can be (or is) at once advantageously laid on the field, these supplies are heaped up for future use, and of course, rot away as rapidly as possible, and give ten times as much of their products to the air as to the soil. Besides—even if there was not necessarily this great waste from the decomposition of manure altogether putrescent, when moved and heaped in warm weather, there would be very little profit from its application. The lands lying over the belt of granite which passes through Virginia, and which forms the falls of the rivers flowing to the Atlantic, are, naturally, among the most destitute of lime, and consequently are among the poorest and the least capable of retaining putrescent manures when applied to them. Such are the lands surrounding and within a few miles of Richmond and Petersburg, and probably all the other towns at the falls of our rivers. Particular individuals, by lavish use of the cheap and rich manure of the public stables, have highly, though but for a short time, improved some of these lands, and reaped heavy crops, and, possibly, made great profits. But still the demand for such manure by the hungry, yet wasteful soil, is continual, and if it is not frequently repeated, the original poverty soon returns. But few persons have used these means, to much extent, and most neighboring residents are satisfied that the town manure is too costly to be carted to their farms.

Yet though the richest stable manure, (richest because it is principally of animal matter,) may be bought from the tavern and livery stables at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for the largest single horse loads' (20 to 25 bushels,) it mostly rots away in bulks in the stable yards, for want of regular purchasers even at that low price.—So it is however—from the little town manure carried to neighboring farms, the little permanency of effect of what is used, and the general impression that it is not worth using—it results that most of the lands, lying even within the short distance of a mile from the towns, are wretchedly poor, and yield but little for the support of the town, either in grain, grass, or garden vegetables for market. Indeed it may well be doubted, whether a large proportion of the population of the vicinity do not buy (or obtain otherwise) from the town, as much provision as they sell to it. This state of things has continued, with but little actual improvement, as long as these towns have stood; and it may safely be predicted, that unless calcareous manures are used to fix the otherwise fleeting value of the putrescent matters, that the general condition of things will never be much better. Is it not then strange, that with the neighboring farms so poverty stricken, the town markets should be badly supplied, and at high prices, with all the small articles of daily purchase and consumption, which, though small, make up the greater part of the comfort, and (at usual prices) cause the greater part of expense of living.

Just let the reader imagine what would be the difference in these respects, if the lands surrounding each town, for as much as six miles distance, were as rich as they well could be, and produced in abundance, clover and other grasses, a full supply of garden vegetables and other small articles for the daily markets, besides their large crops of grain and other staple products. The comforts of all the persons living in town, so far as they depend on food, would be greatly increased, while the expenses of living would be made less than at present—and yet the suppliers of the market would be better rewarded than by the present miserable system, because rich land and good farming can always undersell the poor and unproductive; and at a market generally well supplied is a more sure, and therefore a better place of sale, than where demand is irregular, and, of course, prices irregular, though often very high. It will be under such a state of improvement that market gardens and market farms will be profitably kept—and the towns will be abundantly supplied, and from their neighborhood, with milk, cream, butter, eggs, fowls, and fresh meats of fat young animals, as well as with vegetables. The surplus product of hay, grain, and other field crops, of such highly enriched districts, would make no small addition to the sales and the export trade of the towns, and would serve to increase their population, and thus furnish a still increased demand for the products of the neighboring lands. It is also probable, that if the fish, of the rivers which flow by towns, were not driven away by the filthiness of the water, that their numbers would be greater on account of the neighborhood

of a town, (and the abundance of food thrown into the water,) instead of being reduced almost to nothing, as is notoriously the case. Even the shad, and other fish of passage, whose instinct strongly impels them to seek the higher waters of rivers, to deposite their spawn, are mostly deterred from passing through the flood of filthy water that a town supplies; and the people on the upper waters suffer thereby a privation, as do the townsmen by the driving to a distance the more fixed residents of our fresh water rivers.

It may however be reasonably objected, by those who have not studied the qualities of soils and manures, that too much value is counted on from the use of this proposed compound matter. It would be unnecessary here to repeat at length all the grounds on which that estimate is founded. For the amount of early and annual increase to be expected from marl on naturally poor soils, and for the permanency of its effects, I refer to the reasoning and the facts presented in the *Essay on calcareous Manures*, and also to the opinions of the hundreds of farmers in the lower Virginia who are now thus improving their lands. For the chemical power of calcareous earth in combining with, and preserving from waste, putrescent matters, I refer to the general reasoning on this head in the Essay, and the statements made in the first of these communications. As to the enriching value of human excrements, it is known in Europe and in China, that they are the richest of all. In England, it is stated in agricultural books, that two waggon loads is a sufficient dressing for an acre—probably because more at once would be hurtful to the crop.

In France, there are in operation regular establishments set up by private adventurers, for desiccating, and thus preparing for use, the products of the privies and public sewers of large cities; and sufficient profits are made to support these establishments, by selling the dried manure (*poudrette*) to the farmers. Its great richness, in small weight and bulk, makes it well suited for distant transportation, and extensive sale. From the accounts that I have read of these establishments, it may be inferred that much previous decomposition, waste of value, and extrication of offensive effluvia, must take place in the material, before it is brought to the desiccating establishment—and that both the previous and subsequent manual operations must be highly disagreeable and disgusting. Besides, the desiccation seems to be sought more by mechanical than by chemical means—and any dry pulverized earthly matter is used to absorb the fluid and make the mixture dry. There does not seem to be much choice in the earthy substances. Thus they propose gypsum, and burnt earth, and quicklime, as well as chalk, rubbish of demolished buildings, and coal and wood ashes. The first two of these substances, according to my views, would be of but little effect, acting as they do only mechanically; the quicklime, (which it seems is preferred,) would be decidedly injurious; and the mild calcareous character of the latter substances would render them, only proper for the desired results. The profit of this business in France alone, would be sufficient proof of the greater value of the far more simple, economical and effectual and cleanly plan which I recommend, and which is also perfectly in accordance with the chemical properties and action of the substances used in the compound. I annex the only known description of the French process, below, in the application for a patent by the inventor, Donat, and which was communicated, with the introductory comments, By the Board of Health of Philadelphia, to the Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania.

(To be continued.)

BUCKWHEAT.—Let no Farmer who has ground to spare, neglect to put in a few acres of this excellent grain; while its flour commands a ready sale and good price, its straw is among the best hay that he can give to his milch cows.

THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD, we are gratified to learn, is steadily progressing towards completion. The Jerseyman mentions that the whole line is completed to within one mile of the public square in Morristownand the contractors are busily engaged in laying the timbers and rails—all of which are on the ground. The Company hope to open the road to the public on the 15th September next.

From the Farmer and Gardener.

TURNIP CULTURE.

An opinions prevails among many judicious thinking farmers, that if turnips are got in from the 20 of August to the 1st of September, that there will be time enough left to mature the crop. In the present changed state of our seasons, we believe that either of these periods, or any time between them is entirely too late, if it be desirable to grow a remunerating crop. To be sure, if the object of the culturist simply be to raise turnips for his own table use, it may be well to delay sowing thus late; for, of a certainty, the turnips so raised will be sweeter; but wherever *profit* forms the object of the crop, the seed ought to be sown from the 15th to the 25th of July, by which, besides getting a greatly increased product, time will be allowed to resow if failures, proceeding sometimes from defective seed, and at others, from destruction by the turnip fly or grass hoppers, should occur.

From the Maine Farmer.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

What is the average crop of Ruta Baga, to the acre, on land well manured and taken care of, in Maine?

Answer. 600 bushels—each bushel weighing 64 pounds, after being well cleared of tops, dirt, and small roots. Much greater crops have often been produced; say from one to two thousand bushels to the acre, or at that rate on smaller lots.

What are they worth, ton for ton, or pound for pound, for stock, compared with good English hay, corn, potatoes, apples, &c.?

A. When properly fed out, they may save hay, pound for pound; because if given in any considerable quanties, stock may be kept in good condition, if poor hay, or even straw be added.—They are worth more than potatoes in equal weight; and as much as apples, and less liable to decay. To keep a creature in decent flesh, with hay, five bushels of Ruta Baga are equal to a bushel of meal.

What kind of stock is it best and most profitable to feed them to?

A. All kinds: horses and swine not excepted. If they refuse them at first, let them become hungry, and they will soon eat them well. I have wintered swine on them, in a raw state. They are worth for them certainly as much as potatoes—and are most excellent for sheep.

What is the cost to raise them, per bushel, compared with potatoes.

A. Much less: as they yield much more on a given quantity of land; their seed and planting cost less; their hoeing more; and their leaves pay the harvesting.

Are they not more exhausting to the land than potatoes, or most other crops.

A. Tney are; as much more weight is taken from the soil than by most other crops. I think no one ought to object to having a large crop, because it takes more from the soil than an inferior one; but it should be known that Indian corn will not grow well the next year after a large crop of ruta baga, as each require from the soil similar qualities.

More hereafter, in relation to Ruta Baga, from A. B.

N. B. Sow from the first to the middle of June.

We should like to have some of our readers follow this advice, and give us the result of their experience.

From the Farmer and Gardener.

We have upon repeated occasions urged the culture of *Millet* as *hay*, upon the consideration of our readers, and we are happy to know, that those recommendations have had their effect in numerous instances. Encouraged by our success, heretofore, we take the liberty of again respectfully urging upon such of our subscribers, as may apprehend short crops of hay, to devote a few acres to its cultivation. Its rapid growth, great yield, and the ease with which it may be cured, are qualities which certainly commend it to favor. In six weeks from the time of sowing last year, we committed it to the hands of the mowers, and never saw a larger or more nutritious body of hay garnered from the same quantity of land in our life.

On good ground, ordinarily manured, we have no hesitation in saying that it will yield from 3 to 4 tons to the acre; on good ground without manure, it will bring at least 2 tons to the acre, and last, though not least, it is so easily cured; half a day's ex-

posure in the *swarth* to the sun, being all that is required; after which it should be cured in cocks; turning these once a day for two or three days, when it may safely be put away; but if it be desirable to make it acceptable to the stock, it should be salted when stowed away, in the proportion of one peck of salt to the ton. By using salt in this way, it is not necessary to give that condiment to the stock fed on it.

We have heard it urged against the culture of Millet, that it required rich ground; now we would ask, can any reasonable man expect large product of any thing unless it be placed on soil competent to produce it? If there be such, all we have to say is, that they are unreasonable beings, and require more than common sense would justify them in asking. But we maintain, that millet does not require such extraordinary strength of soil. We raised ten tons last year off of two and three-quarter acres of ground, which was not originally *rich*. It is what farmers call *kind* land; a deep sandy loam. It had, to be sure, been *rested*, as the phrase has it, for several years, and depastured by cows. But we did not put on it a single ounce of manure of any kind: we ploughed it twice, harrowed it an equal number of times and then sowed it with millet, at the rate of half a bushel to the acre. We directed a bushel to be sown, but one half of the seed we gave out were not sown; had they been, we have no doubt a larger yield and better hay would have been the result.

Again,—we have often heard the objection made to *Millet* that it made a *coarse* hay! Now this is an evil, if it be one, that may very readily be remidied. Millet will only grow rank where *extra* space and aliment are present to push forward its growth. If an *extra* quantity of seed be cast on the earth, the consequence is, that a *sizable* grass will grow thereon, which, while it adds to *quality*, in its superior fineness, increase the bulk and weight.

We have heard it stated too, that it is a great *exhauster* of land, and so far as theory and philosophy may go, it is very natural to suppose that like all other rapid growers, it is an *exhauster*, for it is consonant to reason to presume, that any vegetable that comes to maturity so early must necessarily draw upon the soil for its support, with no very stinting hand; but then, we believe that, from the rapidity with which it covers and shades the soil from the influence of the sun, that it is not so exhausting as many other crops. In corroboration of this opinion, we would offer a fact, afforded by the ground itself. The lot on which we grew our Millet last summer, we put in Rye the last winter, without giving to it a grain of manure, and have now standing on it as fine a crop as we could desire, without subjecting ourself to the imputation of being avaricious. Now, if the Millet was really as exhausting as represented, could the rye have so successfully grown on it under the circumstances that it has? We think not.

If we were asked what quantity of Millet seed we would sow to the acre, we would reply, that never less than three pecks, or a bushel where we wanted the product for *hay*, and half a bushel if for seed.

Horses and stock of all kinds eat it with avidity, and it may be set down as a proposition perfectly defensible, that two tons of *good* Millet hay, contains as much nutritive matter as three of *Timothy*.

There is another reason of no mean importance why Millet should be cultivated. It is beyond all question the best crop that can be put in to prepare ground for Timothy; its rapid growth, entirely suppressing that of weeds of every description, and leaving the soil in that wholesome condition when nothing is required, but to harrow in the seed, to insure a good and well set crop of Timothy, without any additional trouble or expense of after ploughing.

From the Journal of the American Institute.

SILK.—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE TO THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO,—PRESENTED BY MR. IHRIG.

The committee on agriculture, to whom has been referred the petitions of many citizens of this State, praying for the favorable interposition of the legislature to encourage the cultivation of silk, have had the subject under consideration, and now ask leave to report—

In commencing their investigation, your committee were induced to inquire into the fact, whether Ohio possessed any agricultural productions which, strictly considered, could be regarded as staple commodities, the permanent and continued cultivation of which would lead her to wealth and prosperity. We find on examination, that most countries of long established prosperity, have pursued the cultivation of some one leading article, which has lead its inhabitants to affluence and superiority. China cultivates her tea crop and her silk worms; Java her rice and her spices; Asia Minor, her olives; Turkey, her opium; France and Italy, their wines and silks; Spain, her wool and indigo; Ireland her flax; Russia, her hemp; and other countries of the old world, those various commodities which seem to be best adapted to their soils and climates. In the new world, Mexico is already famous for her cochineal, the West India Islands for their sugars and their fruits, and in our own happy land, many of these States are celebrated for their leading productions. Tobacco, cotton, coffee, hemp, and sugar, have already become staple commodities in our immediate vicinity. We are satisfied, that the production of these articles tend to increase those leading articles of food, which are so essential to the support of a population, and of consequence, that those States are the most wealthy who have introduced them. They form a sound basis for commercial prosperity. That nation or State who can exchange the greatest quantity of her produce for the money or produce of other countries, is most sure of a dense and wealthy population; and it is perhaps wisely ordained by Providence, that while the productions of other countries are made necessary to us for the full enjoyment of our comfort those nations are, in turn, obliged to depend upon us for some articles equally essential to them. In the mutual operation of supplying and of being supplied, lies the principle of commercial prosperity; and the greater the surplus produce to be exported from a country, the greater must be its wealth and prosperity. It therefore, becomes necessary to seek out and to adopt some leading article, suited to the soil and climate, valuable in itself, easy of production, and proper alike for home and foreign consumption. Your committee are grateful, that while this State is possessed of a mild and salubrious climate, and a fertile soil, it is surrounded by navigable waters, giving it immense commercial advantages; that it contains within itself almost unlimited sources of agricultural wealth; that there are very many of the boasted productions of foreign climes, which the hardy and virtuous yeomanry of Ohio may, by industry, produce from her genial soil; and they trust that the time is rapidly advancing, when their favorite State will no longer depend upon foreign countries for many of these commodities. They have, however, looked in vain through this State, for any great leading staple of production, other than those which are intended for food; and in the production of these articles, they cannot observe that Ohio possesses advantages, either of soil or climate, which will, in future time, render her eminently superior to her neighbors; but they believe that the time has now arrived, when many of her citizens, if properly and prudently supported by the legislature, may be induced to commence operations which will permanently establish some of them within your borders. The culture of silk, and of the sugar beet, which are the sources of national wealth in other countries, it is believed, may be successfully and profitably pursued here. Our soil has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the mulberry in all its varieties; and the silk worm, wherever it has been fed among us, has always produced an article equal to the produce of other lands. We consider it as settled, that we may produce silk, in any reasonable quantities, and of good quality, without interfering with any other of the branches of domestic industry.

The labor requisite to make the crop, is of that character which has of late become least available in our country, from the rapid introduction of machinery; and we are satisfied, that it is not the least pleasing and valuable feature of this business, that it may be attended to entirely by the females, children, and infirm persons of the State, while the farmer and his able-bodied laborers are attending to their ordinary avocations; and that thus, while all are enabled to do something towards the general welfare, each one is laying up for himself a comfortable independence.

Your committee are satisfied, that this article, when produced in large quantities among us, as it must sometimes be, will always find a ready and profitable market. The consumption of silk annually, is astonishing, and without inquiring as to the enormous quantities consumed in foreign countries, we think it only necessary to state, that the importation of manufactured silk goods into this country during the year 1835, exceeded the sum of $17,800,000, while the raw silk, prepared for the manufacturer, and which was the subject of trade to our merchants, was imported to the

value of $10,000,000. This amount which is annually increasing, is taken from our country either in money or in produce, and might as readily be kept at home, if we should raise and manufacture our own articles. In addition to this domestic market, Europe offers a field of no mean importance. Great Britain, Russia, and the other northern powers, from the determined inhospitality of their climates, can produce no silk. England alone manufactures more than $30,000,000 worth of raw silk, raised in foreign countries, and it is stated on good authority, that more than 400,000 of her citizens derive their support from this source. Even France, which is, perhaps, the greatest silk producing district of the world, requires aid from foreign countries in the supply of the raw material, to an amount exceeding $5,000,000 annually. It is found that the consumption of this valuable commodity is increasing every where, as well as in the United States, and it is stated that France, with her immense manufacturing capital and power, is unable to meet the demand of our market alone for the current year.

Your committee have been induced to inquire, whether the citizens of these western States, and of Ohio in particular, are able to compete to advantage in the markets of the eastern or Atlantic cities, with eastern agriculturists in the articles which they now raise. They are disposed to take it for granted, that the surplus productions of the west must, in time, seek a market in the east; and they look upon the construction of canals and railroads, by eastern capitalists, as a step to secure this golden prize. It is an unquestionable fact, that much of our land is more fertile than that of the east, and of consequence, that our crops are more abundant, yielding a greater return for the labor expended. But yet the articles produced are all of considerable bulk and weight; and to convey them to the east, will all the advantages of railroads and steamboats, must ever be attended with a burdensome expense, amounting almost to a prohibition of many of the most important of them. The eastern farmer, with his market at hand, can thus immediately convert his crop into money, and his inhospitable soil is, in fact, made to yield him a greater profit, although a smaller crop, than can be realized by the western farmer.

We are, however, satisfied that the farmers of this State can introduce crops, which are of themselves intrinsically valuable, small in bulk, and easy of transportation, on which the freight would be an unimportant item; and that then the farmer of Ohio, with his more fertile soil and greater crop, may compete successfully with the eastern agriculturist. In this view, they regard the culture of silk as eminently entitled to consideration; affording, as it does, a crop of great intrinsic value, and of easy conveyance. The expense of transporting flour to New-York, is one cent per pound, while the expense of conveying silk would be the same, the value of the one being diminished twelve and a half per cent. by transportation, the other one fourth per cent. in consequence of the great difference in their intrinsic value. In this view of the case, which we deem of much importance, the introduction of the silk culture is eminently worthy of consideration.

We are also of opinion, that the introduction of this crop would be further beneficial to the community, by calling into operation, within our borders, capital for manufacturing purposes, now seeking investment in other places. And that very considerable numbers of our population would thus find permanent and profitable employment.

We find that, in several States of this Union, this subject has been considered of so much importance, as to receive the favorable interposition of several legislatures; and that such aid has always resulted beneficially to those States, while it has been an incentive to those engaged in the business. Your committee, having in view the large number of petitions which are before them, and the very respectable list of signatures to these petitions, have been at a loss how to extend to this business any encouragement, except by proposing to the legislature a bill, offering to those engaging in the business, a small premium or bounty, for a limited time; and this they do the more willingly, as they are satisfied of the justice and propriety of the course, and because they find before them the example of other States in which this syatem has become a fixed and determined policy' They are also induced to do so, because they find that investments in the silk culture, unlike most other kinds of agricultural business, cannot be made to yield an immediate return. Orchards must be planted, proper buildings erected, and other preliminaries attended to, necessarily requiring some few years of time before any adequate return can be anticipated, and this premium is, therefore, asked for by the petitioners, and recommended by your committee, as a small compensation to those who are willing thus to invest their means.

From the Genesee Farmer.

STOCK IN THE WINTER.—What is the expense of keeping stock through the Winter? is a question frequently asked, and the correct solution of which is of consequence to the farmer. I have paid some attention to the subject, and am willing to allow my opinion to be laid before your readers. My hay has been cut and secured in such a manner that its quantity could be estimated with tolerable accuracy, and the manner of its distribution rather more than guessed at. My horses have eat rather more than 2 tons each; oxen will eat about the same; cows a ton and a half; sheep require a ton to eight, or twelve ton to a hundred; and calves will make way with about half a ton each. This I am aware is more than has been usually allowed, but I am confident it will be found rather under than over the quantity required where hay alone is used, and it is desired to bring the stock through in good order. Farmers by the use of other fodder, such as corn-stalks, straw, &c., greatly reduce the quantity of hay fed, and where the materials are cut, a still further saving is effected. If horses are worked constantly during the winter, they must have at least thirty dollars worth of oats to a span, in addition to the hay. I am convinced that horses pay the least profit of any animal whatever in proportion to the cost of raising, and should be pleased to see sheep and cattle taking the place of those droves of straggling worthless colts that swarm on many farms. First rate horses will always command a good price; as the means of keeping at present are, ordinary horses are worse than nothing. Animals with us must be fed from the first of November to the middle of April or later, and those which are the most valuable in every respect should alone be selected by the farmer, as the subject of such expense. Let every one count the cost of his different animals, and determine for himself.

From the Journal of the American Institute.

HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE MULBERRY, WITH SOME GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRODUCTION OF SILK, BY LEWIS TINELLI, DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PAVIA, AND FORMERLY PROPRIETOR AND DIRECTOR OF A FILATURE OF SILK IN LOMBARDY.

Mr. Tinelli adverts to the peculiar situation of the northern States, and the necessity of their providing a staple of export.—We advert to his remarks, not because they are new, but as the impartial suggestions of an intelligent foreigner, who has made America his country, and who looks upon our condition as it actually is.

"When," says he, "we look at the table of imports and exports of different merchandise in the ports of the United States, we are struck with the lamentable fact, that the northern States, with a widely extended and very fertile territory, are not only without any considerable staple of export, but even do not always produce enough for their own consumption.

"The example of the year just passed, is a proof of this assertion. Where, then, are the elements of prosperity for these States, and the foundation of their commercial wealth? Can they consist in the profits of that foreign commerce which is carried on at our various marts with all parts of the world, or in the present productions of the soil? Certainly not. The resources of foreign commerce are too subject to variation, to secure the permanent riches of a nation spread over so vast a surface, and possessing so immense a territory for cultivation. * * *

"Looking at the actual state of things, the real relations existing between the north and the south, and casting our views forward into the future, it might be allowable to doubt, whether the productions of the southern States will always serve to employ profitably the extended speculations of the north; and whether the northern States will not be obliged to seek in their own resources of agriculture, a supplement at least to the commerce in cotton, rice, and tobacco."

On the uses of the mulberry, we quote as follows:

"All the different parts of the mulberry are useful, and good for some purpose or rather. Its leaves form the only food that experience has found appropriate to nourish the silk worm (phalana bombyx of Linnæus.) The leaves of a second growth serve, at the close of autumn, as an excellent nourishment for cattle and sheep; it being understood, however, that the second gathering ought not to be made till the vegetation of the plant has entirely ceased, and the sap has began to descend from the branches. The body, and larger limbs, not only make excellent firewood, but may also be converted into boards, of a beautiful, yellowish color, and finely clouded, for the use of the cabinet maker; the fibrous epidermis of the young branches, that are often cut, either for the purpose of engrafting, or of pruning, and directing the shape of the tree, if macerated in lime and water, may be made into paper, that is extremely delicate and shining, and is properly called silk paper. The young mulberry trees take the most beautiful forms that it may please the hand of man to give them; and thus this plant, so rich in its produce, furnishes also an elegant ornament in parks, or gardens, and in the avenues to villas and country houses."

Frequent attempts have been made to find a substitute for the mulberry, as food for the silk worms, but the experiments have failed; many other plants have nourished them for a few days, after which it has caused their death, or affected them with distempers.

"Experience has not only shown that the silk worm has no other aliment proper to its nature than the mulberry leaf, but it is also ascertained to be extremely hurtful to this delicate insect to change the quality of the leaf, as inexperienced persons, in rearing them, are too apt to do. The cocoons produced by worms uniformly fed with the same kind of leaf, are always more beautiful, finer, richer in silk, and of a more delicate tissue."

With regard to the constituent elements, we extract:

"It is not doubtful, in my opinion, that silk is only an extract from the substances which nourish the insect that spins them, and upon the quality of the aliment depends the quality of the silk.—This opinion seems to me to be supported by the observations on species of mulberry recently discovered by Professor Bafrau Delille, of Montpelier, in France, which he calls *morus nervosa*. It is said, in fact, that the transparent edges are formed by the extravasated gummy and resinous matter of which the silk is constituted, and that the worm that is fed with this sort of leaf gives a silk of finer quality and greater quantity. It has always been seen that an immense service could be rendered to the seropedic art, if we could ascertain, by an exact and thorough analysis, what is the actual composition of silk. Unhappily, this precise knowledge is yet wanting. Berthollet, Fourcroy, and Chaptal, have declared that silk has much analogy with the tissue of horn, and that by distillation, they have obtained from it carbonate of ammonia, and a large portion of oil. Roard, in his excellent Memoir, addressed to the National Institute at Paris, (see volume xxix. Decreusage des Soies,) on this subject, gives an analysis conformable to the observations of the three chemists above named. He demonstrates that the yellow silk contains:

"A. Of gum, 24 or 25 per cent.

"B. Of coloring matter, which is a resinous substance, nearly solid at 12 degrees of the centigrade thermometer, and entirely liquid at 30 degrees, its proportion is 55 to 60 per cent.

"C. Wax, which melts at between 75 and 80 degrees, is insoluble in water, and dissolves easily in the alkalies, or in soap.

"It appears the wax forms the exterior varnish of the silk; it is found in the yellow as well as the white, and forms 1-200 or 1-250 of their weight.

"D. A volatile oil, having a strong and disagreeable odor.—By itself, it resembles the essential oil of anise, or of any other vegetable matter. Brigman has also stated that silk is of an intermediate nature, between vegetable and animal, which corresponds with the qualities discovered by the other chemists."

As to the climate and soil best adapted to the mulberry, Mr. T. remarks as follows:

"Hills, are beyond doubt, the best situation for this tree. They are, so to speak, so many large *espaliers*, where the greatest brightness of the sun's rays is united with the influence of fresh air. Mulberries so situated give, if not the greatest quantity, certainly the best quality of leaves; above all, when the soil is moderately light, and tolerably moistened by exhalations from a neighboring lake or river. The small stones that are commonly mingled with the soil in such situations, are very useful in keeping the ground loose, and thus facilitating the growth of the roots, while reflecting the rays of the sun. They contribute to secure that degree of warmth which is essential to the formation of the sap in all young trees.

"The action and influence of the air easily penetrate into these light soils, spreading and developing the more fully the delicate principles of vegetation. Strong and clayey soils are much less fit for the mulberry. The strata of clay, by their hardness, obstruct the percolation of the rain drops, and cause an excessive wetness, occasionally very hurtful to the roots of this tree. Nevertheless, we may sometimes see superb plantations of the mulberry, in a luxuriant state of vegetation upon the great plains composed of alluvial land, or of the tertiary formation.

"It is certain, that in plains the growth of the mulberry is more rapid, and its leaves will be more abundant; but the worms nourished with such leaves, will give a silk that is less strong, coarser, and less in quantity. An exposure to the south, or to the east, is generally the best. The north and north-east winds are injurious to these trees; but the vicinity of lakes and rivers, is always a certain element of prosperity for mulberry plantations."

It seems to be admitted, that the various species of mulberry, if propagated by seed, do not give precisely the same kind of tree; engrafting is, therefore, resorted to by skilful culturists. Scarcely fifteen or twenty per cent. of the *morus multicaulis* seed preserve their characteristics.

The multiplication of the mulberry, by cuttings and by seed, we give at length:

"All species of mulberry may be multiplied by means of cuttings—taking the most vigorous shoots of one year's growth, cut in pieces of five or six inches in length. These cuttings are planted in a nursery-ground, which is well dug, and dressed with well prepared manure, at the distance of two feet from each other. The ground ought to be watered for fifteen or twenty days after the planting, and every possible care should be taken to guard the young plants from the heat of the sun, by means of straw or boards, with which a temporary covering should be made. It is also very necessary to give attention that the cuttings are taken from the trees when the sap is already in circulation, and vegetation is in full vigor. This method of multiplying the tree is, however, only followed in the smaller agricultural establishments.

"Besides that at least one half of the cuttings, which are planted in a nursery-ground, do not take root, and, in a few days become quite dried up and dead—it is a fact, that cuttings furnish always very feeble trees, that do not last long, even in soils that are humid, or often watered, where they prosper best. But the morus multicaulis, which abounds more in moisture, and has a softer wood, is more easily multiplied by cuttings. This is, indeed, the only means of propagating them, without changing their species. The trials made heretofore of this tree, are not of sufficient duration to ascertain whether the plants formed with cuttings will attain the same size. The seed of the mulberry ought to be taken from those trees that are in perfect health, neither too young nor too old, and let care be taken not to strip the tree of its leaves the same year. It is also a good plan to mix the seeds with fine sand, a little moist, about two hours before planting them.

"The ground in which they are sowed, should be of a light and sandy soil; and to be as much as possible permeable to the young roots; to the atmospheric gases; to rain and to warmth; it should be dug to the depth of eighteen inches. After the seeds are buried in the earth, it is necessary to press and beat the surface lightly. If the ground is rather dry, it ought to be watered frequently; but, above all, it is requisite often, and with the greatest care and gentleness, to stir up the earth, clearing it from all parasite plants, which would impede the growth of the young trees. This work requires considerable patience and can be best done by a careful and industrious woman. The best manure is ashes and sheep-dung, well dissolved.

"If the nursery-ground has been well attended to, during the first year, the little mulberry trees may be taken up, in order to be replanted, either in another nursery, in order to become large trees, or in the field, to make hedges of low stature. But if it is preferred to leave them longer than the spring, in order that they may gain greater strength, it is useful to cut these stems close off to the ground. The new growth will acquire addition.

al vigor from this operation, and there will be obtained, the second year, a mulberry tree four or five feet high, and sometimes even more.

"I tried, about ten years since, the effect of sowing in one of my fields that was well cultivated, and of a good soil, the mulberry seed separately, one by one, in the very places where I desired to have a hedge-row, and also trees of full size. I took great care to keep the ground free from all sort of grass near the young trees as they sprung up, and to have the soil loosened often. The result surpassed my hopes. At the end of three years, my hedge was five feet high, and very rich in branches and leaves. Those of the plants that I desired to become large trees, commenced in the fifth year to afford me leaves, and they had already attained to a noble height. * * *

"The best manure is dung not too much decomposed, for these plantations; but care must be taken, that the dung does not come into actual contact with the roots, which should be entirely surrounded with good mould. Small pieces of wood or straw, the sweepings of a woollen factory, or woollen rags, and all such like materials, are excellent manure for all plantations of the mulberry. But *sheep* dung is the best of all, especially for cold lands. * * *

"The young trees thus planted and manured, ought to be cut off, even with the ground, with an instrument having two cutting edges, and made in the form of pincers. At the end of a month the roots will have sent forth shoots, perhaps two feet high, if the season has been favorable, and rather wet. At this time, the diligent cultivator must watch to see that no parasite herbage grows among the mulberry plants; he will also give close attention to take off with his thumb the young buds that put forth along the stem, which ought to be clear and straight, in order to make a good tree at the age of three or four year. * * *

"When the seedlings of the nursery have acquired the thickness of an inch and a half in diameter, then is the time for taking them up, and transplanting them to their destined places in the fields. This operation is performed from the middle of March till the end of April; and requires considerable diligence, both in taking up the trees, so as not to spoil or damage the stem, and also in replanting them. It is necessary to cut carefully, with a well sharpened knife, all the branches of the young trees close to the stem, without, in so doing, inflicting any serious wound upon the tree. The stem should be cut to the height of about six feet. All the roots that have been a little injured, must be cut off. The trenches to receive these trees, vary from five to seven feet in width, according as the soil is more or less strong. In stiff and argillaceous ground, the trench ought to be larger, so that the roots, finding the earth soft and loosened, may the more easily extend themselves. If the trenches are prepared at the close of the previous autumn, they would be a great advantage. The depth should not exceed two feet, in order that the roots, not being too deeply buried, may feel the influence of the sun's rays. Horse dung, not too dry, and sheep dung, make the best manure.

"The cultivator will do well to put a stake, firmly driven into the ground, by the side of each tree recently planted, and tying the tree to it. The wind will thus have less power to disturb the tree, and draw the roots out of their proper places."

The engrafting by rings, is recommended, as giving strength to resist the winds:—choose a fine day in the beginning of May: select the shoots of the preceding year:—

"The branches from which the rings are to be taken, should be cut from the tree in the first fortnight of April, when the sap has ascended to the limbs, and to the very extremities of the branches. After having cut them off, it is the custom to bury them in sand, a little moistened, for fifteen days, in order to render the bark more flexible, and easier to be removed. The operation of inoculating is very easy, and may be learned with three hours exercise, after seeing it done by an able inoculator.

"During the whole year in which the inoculation has been performed, care is taken not to suffer any other shoots to grow than those which are inoculated, and which are intended to form the crown of the tree. All the other buds are gently rubbed off with the fingers. The following year, in the month of March, it is well done to cut the young engrafted branches, leaving three eyes between the place of inoculation and the extremity. This operation surprisingly concentrates the strength of the tree, which, the same spring, sends forth very flourishing branches.

"Generally, only three branches are left, which form, with their subaltern shoots, a fine crown or top to the tree. It is always useful to cut off the branches that have taken an ill direction, or become thorny, or too much weaken the plant. This ought, however, to be done only before the sap has recommenced its circulation; that is to say, between the beginning of February and the middle of March. At the same time all the little branches or extremities should be lopped off that have perished by the cold, or any other accident. Whenever a mulberry tree has become thorny, and languid in its vegetation—producing only yellowish leaves—not a moment should be lost in giving it a renewed strength, by pruning away all the branches, even the largest, close to the top of the trunk, which will be renewed by this operation, so as to put forth fine and vigorous shoots."

The culture of trees of low stature, are also recommended:

"This new method is now generally adopted in Italy, as the most advantageous under the circumstances. First, because the produce of the little mulberry is much earlier than that of the large ones; for in the third year they begin to gather the leaves from hedge rows, while six years are required before we can strip the large trees. Secondly, because the low trees, being more immediately affected by the warmth of the soil, commence to put forth their leaves fifteen days earlier than the large ones; which is certainly a very great advantage. Thirdly, the care of the low trees, and the gathering of the leaves, are left to children, which is a considerable saving of expense. The hedge rows, being also less exposed to the violence of the wind, and more within the effects of the manure, are less endangered by frost, and feel less sensibly the extremity of cold.

"The trees of low size, planted in hedge rows occupy the least possible space, while, at the same time, they supply a crop as perfect as those of greater height, and their leaves, extremely agreeable to the worm, furnish a silk of the first quality. For the purpose of making plantations of this kind, young trees of one year's growth are used. The hedges are planted in lines, extending the entire length of the field, and separated from each other by a space of six feet, in which it is usual to raise some other kind of produce, as Indian corn, potatoes, beans, turnips, &c. Each tree is planted at the distance of three feet from the rest; so that, in the space of an acre, or 43,560 square feet, it is practicably to raise two thousand four hundred and twenty of these small trees. They will yield, in their third year, at least two pounds of leaves each; and this quantity will be doubled annually, till the eight year, provided they are cultivated, attended to, and managed, as is requisite.

"Although the young trees, when planted, are furnished with very small roots, yet it is necessary to dig the trench, made to receive them, of considerable depth. It is usual to make it one foot and a half deep, and of the same breadth. When the little trees are set in the ground, the stems are cut so as to leave only three eyes above the ground. The branches from these eyes, are to be engrafted the following year, so as to give the leaves a perfect resemblance in their quality—an essential point which should never be left out of view, if we could wish to have a perfectly good produce.

"If the gathering of the leaves could be finished by the end of June, it would be very advantageous to the trees, because they would then have so much time, in the period of their second vegetation, to send forth fine branches for the next year's gathering. It is necessary, also, carefully to prune off all the smaller branches that have been broken or wounded, in the gathering of the leaves."

From Mr. T.'s remarks in his closing article, it would seem that what he has before stated, with respect to the most congenial soil for the mulberry, is not intended to apply to the *morus multicaulis*, inasmuch as he states, (p. 52,) that it does not require any particular soil as exclusively suitable to its growth—but prospers even in a wet soil, and puts forth its leaves sometimes earlier than other mulberries.

THE SEASON AND CROPS.—For about three weeks, the weather has been cold and wet. On Tuesday week there was frost, and on Monday the 29th inst. another severe one. The

blossoms of the apple began to appear a week since, but have made but little progress since. Our gardens are very backward, and spring grain is not sufficiently advanced to warrant an opinion as to its promise. Wheat has improved very much since the rains set in, and there is now a fair prospect of full three fourths of a crop—at least in this vicinity. So far as we may judge by the newspaper accounts, this part of the State is as well advanced as any other. The season below the Highands has not started vegetation much if any before ours, and the ice in Lake Erie has retarded it at the west considerably behind the usual period.—[Onondaga Standard, May 31.]

From the Journal of the American Institute.

We give the following tabular view of the import of foreign wheat, from the *Courier and Inquirer*. "A large portion was American bonded wheat returned to us, and to be perfect, the table should embrace it. It presents a curious question, whether those who have sent us the werewithal to prevent a famine in the land, are to be deprived of remittances in specie, should they have so ordered it, as is frequently the case for the purposes of commerce. A combined voyage, as the mercantile phrase is, is often made up; that is, a vessels starts from a given point in Europe, with a cargo of grain, or other articles that are supposed will command a ready sale. The consignees are ordered to invest the proceeds in dollars or doubloons, and to send her to Cuba or Rio, for a cargo of sugar or coffee. How is this to be done in the present state of affairs? Send the specie we cannot, and the voyage must be defeated, and probable loss instead of gain be the result. Every way in which we can turn the question, it presents difficulty and distress; our whole commercial system is out of joint, and our country, like a bad manager of his financial concerns, becoming in evil repute with foreign nations."

IMPORT OF FOREIGN WHEAT,

Into the City of New-York.

1835. October,	From	England,	17,000	bushels.	
		Holland,	1,200	—Total,	18,200
1836. Feburary,	From	England,	34,000		
		Holland,	2,000	36,000	
March,		England,		42,800	
April,		"	33,000		
		Germany,	3,000		
		Austria,	3,000	39,000	
May,		England,	17,500		
		France,	9,000		
		Holland,	4,500	31,000	
June,		England,	8,800		
		Holland,	7,800	16,600	
July,		"		8,200	
August,		"		3,600	
September,		England,	15,600		
		Germany,	1,600	17,200	
October,		England,	44,700		
		Germany,	24,700	69,400	
November,		England,	46,300		
		Russia,	3,600		
		Germany,	53,400		
		Holland,	6,500	109,800	
December,		England,	62,500		
		Germany,	51,600		
		Austria	2,000		
		Italy,	1,500		
		Holland.	2,500	120,100	
Total import for 1836,					493,700
					511,900
1837. January,	From	England	49,000		
		Germany,	75,100		
		Holland,	7,500		
		Denmark.	1,000	132,600	
February,		Germany,	76,000		
		France,	25,200		
		Holland,	8,000		
		Russia,	22,000		
		Austria,	5,100		
		Italy,	7,600		
		England	32,900	176,500	
March,		Germany,	85,200		
		England,	146,000		
		Holland,	90,600		
		France,	1,300		
		Italy,	84,800		
		Sicily,	5,400	413,300	
Up to the 19th April,		Russia,	14,000		
		England,	2,500		
		Italy,	59,100		
		Prussia,	8,000		
		Germany,	23,000		
		Holland,	28,400	135,000	
Total import to 19th April, 1837					854,000
					1,365,900

VALUE OF THE IMPORTS,

Of wheat, Potatoes, and Coal, from all parts of the world, for the last six years.

Year.	Wheat.	Potatoes.	Coal.
1830,	$492	$9,189	$204,773
1831,	685	7,818	108,250
1832,	1,151	18,436	211,017
1833,	1,606	18,356	261,575
1834,	1,213	15,942	200,277
1835,	18,647	57,901	143,461
	$23,794	$127,642	$1,120,353
Average,	4,133⅓	21,273⅔	188,215½

From the Genesee Farmer.

IS FARMING PROFITABLE.

We ask for the following communication, an attentive perusal. It sets forth a few of the advantages of agricultural pursuits—and should induce many, who are useless drones to become useful members of society, by tilling the soil, from whence they may always draw a competence and *independance.*

In prosecuting the business of life, it is very desirable to do it in such a manner that, so far as regards temporal matters, competency at least may be secured; and the way in which this can be done the most easily, effectually, and with the least probability of reverses, becomes an inquiry of considerable interest. We speak now of the ordinary means of obtaining a good living, of the regular prosecution of professional business, of the usual results of trade, of money at the legal rates of interest, and farming as it has been on the average for the last five years. Now in some respects, the "times are out of joint;" all the customary modes of doing business seem to be broken up; men are in haste to be rich; and the opportunities for speculation, and the success which in some instances has attended it, appear to have had their influence every where—less perhaps among farmers than any other class of citizens, though even for them it will not do to plead entire exemption. Many have sold their farms, and after spending months in looking for others, have come again and consented to pay roundly for the privilege of getting on to the "old place" again. Other farmers have sold out, and without personal investigation, have at once started for that earthly paradise the far west. Disappointed, they have returned, and after having lost most of their property in the expenses of removal, are content to again commence a gradual accumulation of property. But a great majority are still working on, sowing and reaping, and it is a question which should be solved, whether such are not on the whole making money as fast as they probably would with the *same capital* in any other legitimate business. What we mean is, can a man with five or ten thousand dollars, realize as much from it by investing in a farm, as he could by loaning it at the legal rate of interest; and will it support himself or his family as handsomely in the first way as the last? To contribute our mite towards answering these questions, is the object of this paer.

The man who expects to get rich at once by farming, must expect to be disappointed; but in this matter he is no worse off than he who has only the same moderate capital in cash, and uses it in a legal way. In both cases the addition to the capital stock, can consist only of what remains of the income after *all* demands upon it are met. We will attempt to illustrate this. Two men, A. and B., are about to commence life with the same capital, say five thousand dollars in cash each; and their personal expenses are also the same. A. invests the whole of his in a farm, and stock, and goes to work upon it. B. is apprehensive he could not live so, and invests his cash in stock which yields him seven per cent., and determines to do enough to pay his way, so that the interest shall be clear; now which of the two are the most likely to possess competence, if not actual wealth, at the end of ten years? Perhaps a majority at first thought would say B. certainly; but we think differently, and imagine that the chances are altogether in favor of A., and these are some of the reasons for this opinion.

In the first place his occupation is favorable to health. The life of a farmer is one of labor, it is true: but labor, unless carried to excess, if far from being prejudicial to the body or the mind. Vigorous exercise, such is the law of our natures, is necessary to the full developement of either our bodily or mental powers, and unless this necessity is forced upon us in part, we are apt to evade it, and we suffer in consequence. The maxim, that *every man naturally is as idle as he can be*, we do not dispute; acquired habits, induced by the necessity for exertion, are sufficient to account for any seeming exceptions to this rule. Hence the probability is, that A., having before his eyes the necessity of labor on his farm, will perform the labor, and reap the double benefit in his health and in his purse; while B., who cannot expect to feel that necessity, will of course be less active and industrious, will become less and less inclined to labor, and will eventually feel the effects of this disinclination in diminished health and decreasing profits.

Another reason why the prospects of A. are better than those of B. is to be found in the *habits* that personal industry is almost sure to create. Experience and observation both assure us, that the man who has any means of living beyond what depends on his own exertion, is very apt to acquire contemptuous ideas of economy, and whatever may be his original intentions, sooner or later finds himself trenching first on the interest of his capital, and then on the capital itself. There can be very few instances found in the country, where the sons of rich men have not diminished the inheritance received from their parents, and the examples are still more rare in which the second generation have not succeeded in scattering the descending property to the winds. A pride, as false as it is injurious, makes those who *can* live upon their money, dislike exertion, until this dislike becomes a habit, rarely shaken off, even after its effects are staring the individual in the face.

But the most sufficient reason of all why A. will succeed, while B. will probably fail, is found in the fact, that money invested in farming is far better than money at 7 per cent. This we think will be questioned by few who have been in the habit of observing what passes around them, or examining the reports made of particular farms which have from time to time appeared in the farming journals of the day. In all such reports it is evident, that after deducting the expense of working, a certain per cent. for the wear and tear, and the necessary repairs, and the interest of the capital employed, the remainder will be clear profits. The amount of this profit will depend on circumstances. The expense of working a grain farm will be greater than on a grazing farm, but the capital employed in stocking is less, and the profits usually much higher; the returns for labor are quicker, and the proceeds accumulate in a compound ratio.

There have been quite a number of farm reports given to the public through the agricultural journals, but we do not recollect one in which the expense of working was given with precision. The value of the products of the farm have been stated, and the reader has been left to form his own estimate of the amount to be deducted for the items of expense mentioned above, and in most cases the amount of capital employed has been left to conjecture. How then shall the actual expenditure of the farmer be estimated?—for unless this can be done with an approximation to accuracy, it is evident the clear profits of a farm can not be known.

We have been convinced by observation and experience, and by estimates made with as much care as possible, that one-third of the proceeds of a farm will amply suffice to cover all the ordinary expenditures, or in other words, will pay for working, keep the farm in repair, and re-place the interest on the capital. We are sustained in this position by a communication from Dr. Beekman, the Secretary of the State Ag. So., addressed to the editor of the Farmers' Reg., Petersburgh, Va., in which he states, that except in extraordinary cases, one-third of the products will meet all expenses, leaving two-thirds as profit.

Mr. T. S. Vary, of Kinderhook, made a report of his farm for the Cultivator, in which he estimates the proceeds from 145 acres of land at $2,285. Deduct one-third of this, and there is left $1,524, which is the interest of $21,772; Mr. Vary did not state his capital or the value of his land, but the profits would pay the interest on 145 acres at $150 an acre—probably more than double its actual price.

Mr. Carter, of Champion, Jefferson county, has furnished Judge Buel a farm report, which makes a total of $1,639 from 100 acres. Among the items is one not usually found on farms, viz: mulberry trees, and which to Mr. C. are quite a source of profit. This amount, less one-third as expenses, &c., would leave $1,093 as profit, or the interest on a capital of $15,600, which would fix Mr. Carter's 100 acres at $156 an acre—a price which would make the good farmers of Jefferson county open wide their eyes.

We have been furnished by a friend with two farm reports, which, though more full than the foregoing, as they state the capital employed, are still deficient in not giving an accurate account of the expenses of cultivation. The first report is from a farm on which 86 acres are under cultivation, and the capital, including farm and stock, is estimated at $4,500. The proceeds of this farm are given as follows:

Wheat,	$160	Wool,	$112
Barley,	111	Sheep,	24
Oats,	350	Dairy,	50
Hay,	240	Beef,	80
Peas,	40	Grass seed,	35
Pork,	150		
Potatoes,	40		$1,442
Ruta Baga,	50		

Making a total of $1,442, after leaving many minor sources of profit out of the account, such as two or three acres of poor corn, and other things of which the value was not ascertained. The crop of wheat on this farm was reduced at least two thirds by the severe winter, yet after deducting one-third of the whole, a profit of $962 is left. This sum would be worth the interest of $13,742; or in other words, the capital in this case pays an interest of 21 per cent. The cultivated land of this farm at legal interest, would be worth $159 an acre.

The other report is from a small farm, 40 acres under cultivation, and the capital in farm and stock estimated at $1,600. The following is the list of the items, with their value; and it should be added that the report is for 1835, when farm produce, as will be seen from the prices, was from 10 to 20 per cent. below its present value.

Oats, 310 bushels,	44 cents.		$135 62
Potatoes, 340,	25		85.00
Ruta baga, 240	25		60.00
Buckwheat, 24,	50		12.00
Corn, 100,	50		50.00
8 pigs,	$2.00		16.00
15 lambs,	1.00		15.00
20 tons hay,	6 00		120.00
1 colt,	20.00		20.00
Cheese, 11 cwt. at	07		77.00
Butter, 605 lbs.	15		90.75
Eggs,	12		3.12
Beef, 16 cwt.	3.50		56.00
Pork, 8 "	5.00		40.00
Wool, 80 lbs.	50		40 00
Grass seed,			6.00
Peas, 50 bush.	50		25.00

Deduct as before one-third from the above total, and we have $567.66, as the profits of 40 acres. This would be the interest of $8,100, or on the value of 40 acres at $200 per acre. This farm pays 35 per cent. on the capital at the above estimates of expense and profit, a fact which goes far to prove the conclusion often advanced in this journal, that small farms yield a greater profit than large ones, as they are in general much better cultivated.

But it is very possible some will contend that one-third of the products will only pay for cultivation and repairs, and that the interest of the capital employed should still be deducted in order to give a correct view of the comparative profits of A. and B. We will do this, and it will be seen that the farm which is estimated at $4,500 pays 14 per cent. on the capital, and the one estimated at $1,600, 28 per cent. on the sum invested. These two reports have not been given because there was any thing extraordinary in the amount of their products; on the contrary, we imagine there are few good farms which might not equal or exceed them. Our object has been to call the attention of farmers to a proper estimate of their advantages, and show that money might be safely and profitably invested in the business of cultivating the soil.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

It affords us much pleasure to be able to record the frequent notices, published in different parts of the country, of the promising appearance of the crops, notwithstanding the cold and backward season thus far.

"The Eastern (Pa.) Whig has information that the wheat fields through Western Pennsylvania, promise an abundant yield."

The Northern Pennsylvanian says:

"Luzerne, Susquehanna, and Wayne Counties, never presented, since our recollection, so pleasing an aspect. Grain, Grass, and every pariety of vegetation, have assumed an appearance hitherto unprecedented, and should no unpropitious event transpire to blight the prospects of the Farmer, abundance will crown their efforts."

The Poughkeepsie Telegraph says:

"As every thing relating to the crops excites much interest we have taken some pains to enquire of our Farmers respecting that of corn, of which an uncommonly large quantity has been planted in this county. We understand that it has come up remarkably well, that with the exception of a few pieces, it is undisturbed by worms, and is very thriving. The start is good, and if the season continues favorable an abundant crop may be anticipated.—The grass, oats and barley, are also very promising, and the crop will be abundant."

The Onondaga Standard says:

"Within the past two weeks the face of nature has put on a more smiling aspect, and promises abundant returns to the cultivators of the soil. The change extends over the whole country, from every part of which we see lively hopes expressed of a plentiful harvest."

The following statement should teach a salutary lesson. The changes of a day are often wonderful.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—A subscription has been opened at Paris for the benefit of Richard Lenoir, once, it is stated, the first manufacturer in France, now an old man of 74, ill and destitute. He once possessed forty manufactories in different parts of France, and employed 10,648 workmen. "My property," he says, in his memoirs, the first volume of which has been lately published, "was, on the 22d of April, 1814, about eight millions of francs (or near £320,000.) "On the 24th I was a ruined man." The only cause of this reverse, he states to have been the sudden suppression of the duties on cotton by an ordonnance of that date made by the Count d'Artois, since Charles X., then Lieutenant General.—[London Mechanics' Mag.]

A work has recently appeared on this subject in Paris, from M. Raspail, entitled, "*Nouvel Systeme de Chimie organique fondé sur des methodes nouvelles d'observation*," which should be in the possesion of all chemists. The observations made with this instrument may, and undoubtedly will, lead to the discovery of unknown laws of chemical arrangement between the element of fluids.—Remarkable changes are observable during the process of chrystalization; and, in the arrangement of molecules of coloring matter, the phenomena are very curious. Very curious results are also perceived on the application of the galvanic pile to chemical substances under this Microscope. The experiments which we have noticed on the arrangement of the positive and negative veins of the battery to a drop of fluid exhibited highly pleasing effects.

L. D C.

ANCIENT COLORS.—In the *Courier* Greek newspaper, No. 65 of the date of the 7th of February, an interesting account is given of some archicological researches, recently carried on with much success at Athens. Amongst other discoveries two old paintings have been found in the Propylæa, fragments of the colors of which have been handed down to the chemist Landerer, for the purpose of investigation. As it is stated, however, that these painting are on windows it seems doubtful, though the Greek *Courier* speaks of them as ancient, whether they in reality belong to a higher antiquity than that of the middle ages, in which it is well known that the painters of the Byzantine school, mantained a high reputation all over Europe, which in our own days some German cities have made an attempt to revive. Should this be the case, no fresh information as to the composition of colors can be expected from their analysis; but if they actually belong to classic antiquity, the invertigation will lead to very interesting results.—[London Mechanics' Magazine.]

PRESERVATION OF ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.—M. Gannal, of Paris, has discovered that the substances most efficacious for the preservation of bodies deprived of life are the salts of alumina; and he recommends the acetate of alumina as, of all, the best adapted for this purpose. By means of this substance, a dead body may be preserved for a length of time as effectually as if embalmed in the manner of the ancient Egyptians, and at a very trifling expense. The aluminous fluid may be introduced by the aorta, or still better, by the caroted artery, and any disication produced may be counteracted by the simple agency of a layer of varnish. It is anticipated that this discovery, from its simple and economical nature, will produce an important change in all processes to which it is capable of being applied. The preservation of specimens of natural history for museums, may be henceforth effected with a great saving of labor and cost, and the study of anatomy which could not till now be carried on in summer, and even in winter was attended with serious risk of health, may be pursued in perfect safety and at all seasons of the year.—[London Mechanics' Magazine.]

STATE IMPROVEMENTS.—The Ravenna Star announces that Governor Vance has subscribed *four hundred and fifty thousand dollars* on behalf of the State, to the stock of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Company. The money is to be borrowed on the credit of the State. The counties of Portage and Trumbull are expected to invest their surplus in a loan to the State for this purpose. The Bank of Muskingum has loaned $50,000 to the contractors on the canal at Zanesville, until the State can procure funds to continue that work.—[Scioto, Ohio Tribunal.]

CEMENTS FOR CISTERNS, &c.—Common rosin 30 pounds, melt it and take off the scum, then add very fine yellow sand 45 lbs., Spanish Brown 2 lbs., mix the whole thoroughly with an iron shovel or other instrument.

DYNAMOMETRIC CHECK.—A committee of the French Institute, composed of Messieurs Arago, Dulong, and Poncelet, has gone

through a series of experiments on the "dynamometric (or power measuring) check," an instrument invented by Prony, and lately improved by M. de Saint Leger, mining engineer at Rouen, for the purpose of measuring with accuracy the power of steam-engines and the quantity of fuel they consume. A large party of members of the Institute and the Chamber of Deputies, of professors, engineers, &c. was present at the investigation, which took place on the 10th of March at the machine manufactory of M. Pauweis at Paris. The object of the experiments was to ascertain the practical exactness of the apparatus, and for this purpose a steam-engine of twelve-horse power of M. Pauwei's manufacture was made use of. The result appeared to be perfectly satisfactory, and the scientific world now waits, with some interest, the report of the committee of the Institute. This new invention may, perhaps, supply M. Arago with less disputable grounds for claiming for his countrymen a share in the honor of improving the steam-engine, than he has been able to supply in his two disingenerously national essays on the subject in the French *Annuaire* for 1828 and 1837.—[London Mechanics' Mag.]

SHEFFIELD.—The entire consumption of coal in this town amounts annually to 515,000 tons, the whole of which is taken from collieries in the immediate vicinity of the town.—[Min. Jour.]

From the London Mechanics' Magazine.

COWELL'S WINDOW SASH SUSPENDERS.

Sir,—In your number of Saturday last, I was much pleased to find that Mr. Cowell's improvement in window sashes has been introduced to your notice.

On the announcement of his plan, I had all the windows of my residence here, as well as those of a house in the city, fitted up on his principle, and am so well satisfied, that I wish publicly to bear testimony to its utility; the expense, as you state, is a mere trifle, but the importance of the object it embraces is very great, that of saving human life.

I will only further observe, that my female servant, after shifting them once or twice, manages them with the greatest ease and facility. I mention this, because some of my friends have imagined it to be a much more formidable undertaking for a female than it really is.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

J. W. Cox.

9, Gibson-square, Islington, 29th March, 1837.

NOTE ON RADIANT HEAT.—BY H. F. TALBOT, ESQ., F. R. S.

M. Melloni says (in the Number of this Journal for December last, vol. vii. p. 475,) that

"For a long time the immediate transmission of terrestrial radiant heat by transparent substances, both solid and liquid, has been denied, and the opinion has become prevalent that we see in experiments of this kind only an affect of the heat absorbed by the body submitted to the calorific radiation."

This "prevalent opinion" he has shown to be erroneous, but by experiments which are too delicate to be repeated with facility.

As a popular illustration of the fact, therefore, seems to be wanted, I subjoin the following rude but convincing experiment.

Let a poker be heated bright red hot, and having thrown open a window, approach the poker quickly to the *outside* of a pane, and the hand to the *inside*. A strong heat is felt at the instant, which ceases as soon as the poker is withdrawn, and may be again renewed, and made to cease as quickly as before. Now, every body knows that if a piece of glass is so much warmed as to convey this impression of heat to the hand, it will retain some part of that heat for a minute or more; but in this experiment the heat vanishes in a moment. It is not, therefore, heated glass which we feel, but heat which has come through the glass, in a free or radiant state.—[L. & E. Phil. Mag. March.]

ON THE SYMMETRIZING POWER OF THE EYE.—BY THE REV J. G. MACIVAR, A. M.

Let the surface of a glass mirror be sprinkled over with some powder, as, for instance, with flower from a dredging-box. This done, on looking perpendicularly down upon the reflecting surface at the distance of distinct vision from it (unless the eye be too long-sighted,) the powder will appear, not irregularly scattered, as it really is, but symmetrically distributed in two systems of beautiful radiations, having the pupils of the eyes for their centres.

The phænomenon is sufficiently remarkable to strike even those who are not otherwise curious in such matters. It may be observed, however, that as every eye cannot catch it at once, it is better to commence by using one eye only, as this gives only one system of radiations, which, being more simple, is more easily observed. If this phænomenon has not been already attended to (and I do not recollect to have seen it noticed anywhere,) it is, I think, well worthy of investigation. Some facts are, indeed, immediately obvious respecting it. Thus, as to the region in which the physical part of the phænomenon takes place, it plainly appears that it is not either the humors or retina, as is generally supposed in reference to other phænomena of the same order, but a more deeply seated part of the apparatus of vision. For if it were any of these anterior parts, or even the retina itself, the centre of the radiant system would certainly change its place when the eye was made to wander over the mirror. In point of fact, however, that centre does not change place except when the whole head is moved, in which case it does so proportionally.

I ascribe the phænomenon to a peculiar mode of action in the nervous part of the apparatus of vision, proper to it as an elastic tissue, in virtue of which it tends, like the tissues and media experimented on by Chladni, Savar, Faraday, and others, and doubtless all elastic tissues and media, to distribute all motions impressed upon it in symmetrical systems; a view of the matter having very interesting bearings upon the principles of taste,—during the investigation of which it was that this experiment first occurred to me,—and one calculated to explain several seemingly unaccountable phænomena as to the distribution of sensibility in the retina.—[L. & E. Phil. Mag. Jour. Sci.]

Johnfiield by Dundee, Oct. 14.

GLASS ROAD.—Among the novelties announced for the approaching season at Tivoli, the Parisian Vauxhall, is a Glass-road, on which passengers are to travel, at a rate which would carry them over as much space in three minutes as on ordinary roads they could travel in an hour. The invention is probably a first cousin to the Russian mountains, so popular at the same gardens some years ago.

Advertisements.

FLOWER SEEDS—DAHLIAS, &c. The present month is a suitable season for sowing annual flower Seeds: the subscriber offers for sale a very extensive variety, including many that are new and beautiful, received from London, Paris, and Amsterdam. Packets of 20 select and showey varieties, inclosed in an envelope, with directions for management, $1; a collection of 500 sorts, $5.

Also, Double Dahlias of the most choice varieties, for which a separate catalogue is furnished, can be packed to carry to any part of the country.

Also, White Italian Mulberry Seed, Chinese, do French Sugar Beet Seed, Mangel Wurzel, Ruta Baga, with a general assort ment of seasonable Garden Seeds, growth of the last year.

GEORGE C. THORBURN,
11 John street, near Broadway.

☞ Strangers visiting the city are invited to call in the day time —the Aviary and Picture Gallery will be found worthy of inspection.

May—6

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE, BOTANY *and all Useful Discoveries and Improvements in Rural Affairs*,—Edited by C. M. HOVEY, and published Monthly, at $3 per annum, by HOVEY & Co., Cornhill, Boston, and Israel Post, Bowery, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK FARMER AND AMERICAN GARDENER'S MAGAZINE.—Is published *semi-monthly*, at No. 30 WALS-ST., *basemant story*, at *Three Dollars* a-year, *in advance*, by D. K. MINOR & GEO. C. SCHAEFFER.

THE CULTIVATOR, J. BUEL, Esq., Editor, is published at Albany, Sixteen pages, once a month, at Fifty Cents a year, *always in advance*.

POUDRETTE, OR NIGHT SOIL MANURE.

Measures are now in progress, and in an *advanced* state, for the purpose of preparing this valuable manure—which has done so much to improve the Agriculture of *China, France and Belgium*, and in the vicinity of *London*.

There is a vast quantity of material to be had in, and about, this city; and there is *now* to be had, on very favorable terms, the necessary *experience* in its preparation.

The necessary capital to go into the business on a proper scale is partly provided—there is, however, yet an opportunity for a few subscribers.

Those who take an interest in the commencement of the business, to the amount of $500, will enjoy superior advantages in the use of the manure, which is esteemed *more valuable* than even *Lime, Plaster*, or *Bone Manure*.

Further information will be given on application at the office of the New-York Farmer, 30 Wall-street, Basement story.

MECHANICS' FAIR.

Notice to Mechanics, Artisans, Manu-facturers, &c.—The undersigned give no-tice that the first Annual FAIR of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association will be held in the city of Boston, in September next, commencing on Monday, the 18th, and continuing at least three days.

The Association have placed at the disposal of the Board of Managers, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, to enable them to conduct the Fair upon a liberal scale; and they hope to be able to render satisfaction to all who may feel disposed to offer articles for exhibition.

Medals or Diplomas will be awarded to the owners of all articles that may be deem-ed worthy of such distinction; and the Managers intend that the strictest impartiality and fairness shall be observed in the distribution of Premiums.

The Managers, in furtherance of the enbject they have in view, invite contributions, of articles from every department of industry; of choice specimens of American ingenuity and skill; rare and valuable domestic productions, natural or artificial; the delicate and beautiful handiwork of females; useful labor-saving ma, chines, implements of husbandry, and new models of machinery in all their varieties.

Judges will be appointed to examine all articles offered. and the managers will award a gold or silver medal, or a diploma, to all articles that may be pronounced by the judges worthy of reward.

Articles intended for exhibition, must be delivered on or before Wednesday, Septem-ber 13th.

Arrangements will be made to exhibit, *in operation*, any working models that may be offered, which will render the exhibition useful and interesting, and the managers respectfully invite contributions in this branch. A careful and competent superintendent will be appointed to take chare of all models sent for this purpose.

Board of Managers.

Stephen Fairbanks,	Jos. T. Buckingham,
John Rayner,	James Clark,
William Adams,	Henry W. Dutton,
Uriel Crocker,	George Darracott,
Gardner Greenleaf,	Wm. S. Pendleton,
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Ephraim Harrington,	Henry H. Barton,
Joseph Lewis,	Thomas Boyd,
Walter Frost,	Wm. Uunderwood,
Thomas J. Shelton,	George G. Smith,

John G. Rogers.

P. S. For any further information ad-dress JAMES L. HOMER, Corresponding Secretary, Boston.

Boston, March 24, 1837. m28–ts1

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS REGISTER.—1. The Farmers' Register is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, and neatly covered, at $5 a year—payable in advance.

2. Or five *new* subscribers by sending their names and $20 at one time to the editor, will receive their copies for one year, for that sum, or at $4 for each. Purchasers of any 5 volumes (except Vol. I.) at one time in like manner. shall have them for $20.

3. The risk of loss of payments for subscriptions, which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a Postmaster, is assumed by the editor. *All mail payments must be made in notes or checks of par value in Virginia.*

4. For all copies not received by mail, at the proper post offices, duplicates will be furnished to those subscribers who have complied with their own obligations.

☞ 5. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

☞ 6. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued: and after that time, no discontinuance of subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the editor.

THE WESTERN AGRICULTURIST Is published by Edwin R. Selby, semi-monthly, at Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio, at One Dollar a year, *in advance.*

☞ Six copies for Five Dollars, and twelve copies for Ten Dollars.

THE RURAL LIBRARY.—A *publication of standard works entire compiled, abridged, and original, on Agriculture, Gardening, and domestic economy*, in *monthly parts*, by Samuel Fleet, at his Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 79 Barclay-street, N. Y., at $3 per annum in advance.

THE MAINE FARMER, Is published every Tuesday morning at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, $2,50 if payment is delayed beyond the year.

No paper will be discontinued at any time, without payment of all arrearages, and for the volume which shall have then been commenced, unless at the pleasure of the publishers.

All money sent, or letters on business, must be directed, *post-paid*, to Wm. Noyes. Publisher, Hallowell, Me. E. Holmes, Esq. Editor.

THE GENESEE FARMER Published by Luther Tucker, a Rochester, Genesee Co., N. Y., Terms. The Farmer is published every Saturday, making an annual volume of 416 papes, to which is added a Title page and Index, at the low price of $2,50, or $2,00 if payment is made at the time of subscribing.

☞ All subscribers must commence with the volume, Jan. 1, or with the half volume, July 1. No subscription taken for less than six months.

☞ The monthly Genesee Farmer is made up of selections from this paper, and published on the first of each month, forming with Title page and Index, an annual volume of 200 pages, at the low price of Fifty Cents a year, *payable always in advance.*

THE FARMER AND GARDENER, This pnblication is the *successor* to the late American Farmer, and is published at the N. E. corner of Market and Charles-sts., Baltimore, Md., at Five Dollars per annum, *payable in advance.* All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order. E. P. Roberts, Esq., Editor, Sands & Neilson, Publishers.

THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER, Edited by T. G. Fessenden, and published by Joseph Breck & Co., No. 52 North Market-street, Boston, is published every Wednesday, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days of the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.